

1963

Industrial Resources: Hart County - Munfordville

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY

23131

JANUARY 8
MUNFORD GREEN
UNIVERSITY

Prepared by
The Munfordville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
May, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Munfordville - 1,157

Hart County - 14,119

MUNFORDVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Hart and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 5,405 men and 5,024 women. Number of workers available from Hart County - 660 men and 579 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Munfordville is served by the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which operates between Louisville and Nashville.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, approximately 42 miles distant.

Trucks: Four common carrier trucking firms provide Munfordville with interstate and intrastate service. The nearest terminal facilities are located in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 29 miles distant.

Bus Lines: Munfordville is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines with 15 daily buses.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	368	Memphis, Tenn.	308
Chicago, Ill.	379	New Orleans, La.	654
Cincinnati, Ohio	194	New York, N. Y.	848
Detroit, Mich.	448	St. Louis, Mo.	312
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,133	Washington, D. C.	688

Electricity

Munfordville is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Portions of Hart County are served by Farmers R. E. C. C.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided Munfordville by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water

Munfordville is provided finished water by the Munfordville Municipal Water Company whose source of supply is the Green River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 777,600 gpd and the peak daily demand has been 144,000 gallons.

Planned water improvements will cost over \$200,000. A 200,000-gallon elevated standpipe will be included in these improvements.

Sewerage

A new sewerage treatment plant, having a capacity of 150,000 gpd and costing over \$300,000, including mains, is to undergo construction in the near future.

Presently, septic tanks are used.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Munfordville has shown a net population increase for each decade during the last 50 years. These increases varied from a 7.4 percent increase in the 1940's to a 29.4 percent increase during the 1950's. Currently Munfordville shows a 143.5 percent increase above its census of fifty years ago.

The population statistics for Hart County have been somewhat different. This spread ranged from a 12.8 percent decrease in the 1920's to a 6.6 percent increase during the 1930's. At the present, Hart County shows a 24.4 percent decrease below its census of fifty years ago.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR MUNFORDVILLE AND HART COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1910-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Munfordville</u>		<u>Hart County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1910	475	----	18,173	----	6.6
1920	583	22.7	18,544	2.0	5.5
1930	649	11.3	16,169	-12.8	8.2
1940	832	28.2	17,239	6.6	8.8
1950	894	7.4	15,321	-11.1	3.5
1960	1,157	29.4	14,119	- 7.9	3.2

Percent nonwhite population in city and county: 10.6

Economic Characteristics

Hart County has two communities classified as urban. They are Munfordville, the county seat, and Horse Cave. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the fall of 1959, it was reported that 2,521 workers were engaged in agricultural employment. Hart County has the 6th largest tobacco market in the state. In 1961, this market sold 15,550,390 pounds of tobacco.

Wages are below the state rate in Hart County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$50.98 for all industries and \$56.28 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. These wage differentials are

explained by the relative weights of different industries. For example, 63.6 percent of Hart County manufacturing employment is composed of workers engaged in clothing, textile, and leather industries. Taking Kentucky as a whole, they represent less than 6 percent of the total employment.

In 1961 the per capita income for Hart County was \$1,058, which was below the state average of \$1,412.*

In 1961 retail sales in Hart County totaled \$12,007,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Munfordville labor market is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Hart and the adjacent counties of Barren, Edmonson, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Larue, and Metcalfe.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: According to the 1960 Bureau of Census, the Munfordville labor supply area had a population of 164,093 persons, which was an increase of 12,492 persons since the 1950 census count of 151,601. It should be noted that the largest increase occurred in Hardin County.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 5,405 males and 5,024 females. This distribution is shown in table 2.

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, MUNFORDVILLE AREA, MAY, 1962*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,405	5,024	10,429	4,377	4,725	1,028	299
Barren	1,003	564	1,567	833	514	170	50
Edmonson	606	594	1,200	460	559	146	35
Grayson	1,063	757	1,820	882	702	181	55
Green	433	505	938	385	491	48	14
Hardin	796	1,319	2,115	507	1,231	289	88
Hart	660	579	1,239	562	551	98	28
Larue	325	341	666	252	319	73	22
Metcalf	519	365	884	496	358	23	7

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 16,249 boys and 13,531 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the labor force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, MUNFORDVILLE
AREA, BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	16,249	13,531
Barren	2,653	2,556
Edmonson	967	933
Grayson	1,806	1,638
Green	1,030	1,013
Hardin	6,446	4,349
Hart	1,525	1,355
Larue	1,020	955
Metcalf	802	732

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security ** Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Munfordville area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4

MUNFORDVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	18,290	615	18,905
Barren	4,101	172	4,273
Edmonson	1,310	30	1,340
Grayson	2,436	45	2,481
Green	2,150	20	2,170
Hardin	2,579	154	2,733
Hart	2,471	50	2,521
Larue	1,473	109	1,582
Metcalf	1,770	35	1,805

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

MUNFORDVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area <u>Total</u>	<u>Barren</u>	<u>Edmon-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Gray-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Hardin</u>	<u>Hart</u>	<u>Larue</u>	<u>Met-</u> <u>calfe</u>
Total manu- facturing	3,385	1,463	2	371	145	729	292	164	219
Food & kindred products	481	231	0	50	36	79	46	39	0
Tobacco	22	1	0	0	0	1	20	0	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	1,760	874	0	259	0	148	186	82	211
Lumber & furniture	319	85	2	38	101	25	24	36	8
Print., publ. & paper	120	46	0	5	0	48	16	5	0
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	28	15	0	0	0	11	0	2	0
Stone, clay & glass	129	13	0	19	8	89	0	0	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	332	198	0	0	0	134	0	0	0
Other	194	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	0

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

MUNFORDVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area								
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Barren</u>	<u>Edmon-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Gray-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Hardin</u>	<u>Hart</u>	<u>Larue</u>	<u>Met-</u> <u>calfe</u>
Mining & Quarrying	251	68	38	12	29	54	35	0	15
Contract Construction	836	429	0	65	18	190	58	76	0
Manufacturing	3,385	1,463	2	371	145	729	292	164	219
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,008	259	0	135	83	411	48	55	17
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,090	1,245	58	378	173	1,621	312	236	67
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	488	121	10	36	22	236	29	25	9
Services	1,103	347	196	20	13	420	63	44	0
Other	20	12	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total	11,181	3,944	308	1,017	483	3,661	841	600	327

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table shows existing firms and products manufactured in Munfordville.

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

TABLE 7

MUNFORDVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1962

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hart County News	Newspaper publishing, printing	4	1	5
Hart Lumber & Supply Co.	Lumber	7	0	7
McCubbin Cabinet Co.	Kitchen cabinets, furniture	2	0	2
Munfordville Craft Shop	Millwork, truck bodies, rough lumber	9	0	9
Munfordville Milling Co.	Flour, corn meals, feeds	2	0	2

Prevailing Wage Rates

	<u>Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$1.00 - \$1.25
Semiskilled	\$1.50 - \$2.00
Skilled	\$1.75 - \$2.75

Unions

There are no unions represented in Munfordville.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Munfordville is served by the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad which operates between Louisville and Nashville. There is one local freight daily. Passenger service is available. Switching service, with sidings for 40 cars, is available 5 days per week.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is not available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Hrs.		Town	No. of Hrs.	
	CL	LCL		CL	LCL
Atlanta, Ga.	1 1/2	3	Louisville, Ky.	4	2
Birmingham, Ala.	1	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	3 1/2	7
Chicago, Ill.	1 1/2	3	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	3	New Orleans, La.	2 1/2	
Cleveland, Ohio	2	4	New York, N. Y.	3	6
Detroit, Mich.	2	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	1 1/2	3	St. Louis, Mo.	1 1/2	2

Highways

Munfordville is served by U. S. Route 31-W and Kentucky Routes 88 and 357.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	368	Lexington, Ky.	119
Birmingham, Ala.	381	Louisville, Ky.	76
Chicago, Ill.	379	Nashville, Tenn.	108
Cincinnati, Ohio	194	New York, N. Y.	848
Detroit, Mich.	448	Pittsburgh, Pa.	482
Knoxville, Tenn.	204	St. Louis, Mo.	312

Truck Service: Four trucking firms which provide Munfordville with intrastate and interstate trucking service are Federal Express, Inc., Bowling Green, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois; Maffet Transfer Line, Elizabethtown, Kentucky; and Wilson Freight Forwarding Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. The nearest terminal facilities are located in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, 29 miles distant.

* Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

Town	Delivery Time (days)		Town	Delivery Time (days)	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	7
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

Bus Lines: The Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Munfordville with 15 daily buses, 7 northbound and 8 southbound.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is available.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport which is located 2 miles southeast of Bowling Green, approximately 42 miles distant. The airport has two paved and lighted runways (4,000' x 150' and 5,200' x 150'), plus navigation and radio facilities. Eastern Air Lines provides four daily flights.

The Glasgow Municipal Airport is located approximately 21 miles from Munfordville. This airport has a 3,000 x 75 foot paved runway with medium intensity lights.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Kentucky Utilities Company serves Munfordville with a 69,000 volt transmission line.

* Federal Express, Inc., Bowling Green, Kentucky

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, and TVA. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Portions of Hart County are served by Farmers R.E.C.C.

Farmers Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in eight south central Kentucky counties of which Barren, Hart and Metcalfe counties comprise the principal area served.

Wholesale power is supplied by the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, a generation-transmission Cooperative supplying low-cost wholesale electric power to eighteen distribution cooperative member systems. East Kentucky has a generating capacity of 172,000 KW at the present time. Construction is in progress on a second generating station at Burnside, Kentucky. The first unit, with several additional units planned for the future, will have an initial capacity of 100,000 KW and is scheduled to be in operation in mid-1964.

An early interconnection with the South Eastern Power Administration is anticipated, making available substantial blocks of hydro power for distribution by the East Kentucky member cooperatives. East Kentucky R.E.C.C. is interconnected with two utilities at twenty-three separate points, these being Kentucky Utilities Company and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Rates for industry will be furnished upon request to the office at Glasgow, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided the city by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. A 4-inch distribution line serves Munfordville. The BTU content is 1,000 per cubic foot and the specific gravity is .60.

General Service Rate 1:

Rate Net:

	<u>Cu. Ft. Per Month</u>	<u>Per 100 Cu. Ft.</u>
First	1,000	\$1.50 Minimum
Next	2,000	.0895
Next	7,000	.0725
Next	40,000	.0665
All additional		.0595

Seasonal Service Rate 2:

Rate Net:

First	500	\$0.475 per Mcf
All additional Mcf per month		.425 per Mcf

Large Volume Rate 3:

Rate Net:

Individually metered service where customer requires and contracts for not less than 20 Mcf per day.

Base Load	all gas per month	@	\$0.475 per Mcf
Excess of Base Load	all gas per month	@	\$0.595 per Mcf

Special Industrial Rate:

Industrial rates to customers using a minimum base load of 500 Mcf per day can be obtained from the Director of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Coal and Coke

Munfordville is supplied by both the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields.

The Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields consist of 2,037 and 127 mines, respectively, in the 43 major coal producing counties. The combined production of the two fields was 66,847,000 tons in 1960, a 6 percent increase over 1959. Production in the two fields was 65 percent from underground mines, 32 percent from strip mines, and 3 percent from

auger mines. Of the total production, 68 percent was cleaned, 37 percent was crushed, and 22 percent was treated with oil or CaCl. The average value per ton in the Eastern Coal Field was \$4.84, and \$3.49 in the Western Coal Field in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 10.8 percent of the total production.*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel refineries located in Ashland, Louisville, and Somerset. This supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Delivered prices may be obtained by contacting the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Munfordville is supplied finished water by the Munfordville Municipal Water Company, whose source of supply is the Green River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 777,600 gpd. The peak daily demand has been 144,000 gallons and the average daily use is 100,000 gallons. Raw water is coagulated with alum and lime, filtered, and chlorinated. Finished water is stored in a 105,000-gallon elevated standpipe and a 750,000-gallon settling tank is used for raw water. Distribution mains vary from 3 to 6 inches and the average pressure is 50 psi.

Approximately three blocks of 3-inch mains were recently replaced with 4-inch mains.

Over \$200,000 is to be spent on water improvements in the near future. Included within this project will be a new 200,000-gallon elevated standpipe and an 8" water main extending for approximately 3,000 feet.

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

Current rates per month:

First	2, 000 gals.	\$3.35 Minimum
Next	8, 000 gals.	1.39 per M gals.
Next	10, 000 gals.	1.29 per M gals.
Next	10, 000 gals.	1.13 per M gals.
Next	10, 000 gals.	1.03 per M gals.
Next	20, 000 gals.	.78 per M gals.
Next	40, 000 gals.	.52 per M gals.
All over	100, 000 gals.	.26 per M gals.

Large consumer rates for water exceeding 100, 000 gallons per month are negotiable.

Water Resources

Surface Water: The Green and Nolin Rivers are the major streams draining Hart County and afford the largest supply of surface water. The average discharges (USGS) of the Green River at Munfordville and the Nolin River at Wax are 2, 581 cfs (35 years record) and 789 cfs (25 years record), respectively.

Ground Water: Recent investigations by the USGS indicate that the best source of ground water is found in Mississippian rocks of Chester and Meramec ages. Most wells drilled into these formations yield 500 gpd with a power pump. Dug wells are usually inadequate. Several springs along the Green River and its tributaries have reported yields in excess of 100 gpm.

Sewerage System

The city of Munfordville is to construct a sewerage treatment plant in the near future. The capacity of the system will be 150, 000 gpd. This will be a rated aeration plant including settling tanks and tanks with air introduced in them. Final discharge will enter Green River. The cost of this project, including the treatment plant and mains, will rise above \$300, 000. Anticipated sewerage fees will equal 50 percent of the water bill. The city is presently served by individual septic tanks.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 142 acres of level-to-rolling
land

LOCATION: Partly within western city limits on Kentucky
Route 88 and the Louisville and Nashville
Railroad

RAILROAD: Fronts on L & N Railroad

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 88

WATER: Munfordville Municipal Water Company

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

SEWERAGE: None*

SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 18 acres of level-to-rolling land

LOCATION: Within northern city limits on U. S. Route 31-W.

RAILROAD: The L & N Railroad is located 1/4 mile to the
west.

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Route 31-W

WATER: Munfordville Municipal Water Company

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

SEWERAGE: None*

SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 5 1/2 acres of level land

LOCATION: Partly within northeastern city limits on city
streets

RAILROAD: The Munfordville L & N depot is 1 mile distant.

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on a city-maintained street
which leads to all major arteries leaving
the city.

WATER: Munfordville Municipal Water Company

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

SEWERAGE: None*

SITE # 4: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 16 1/2 acres of level-to-
rolling land

LOCATION: Within eastern city limits on Kentucky Route 357

RAILROAD: The Munfordville L & N depot is 1 mile distant.

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 357

WATER: Munfordville Municipal Water Company

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

SEWERAGE: None*

* Munfordville is to acquire a new sewerage treatment plant. Construction
is to begin in the near future.

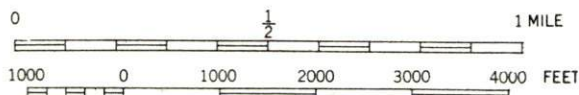
LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953

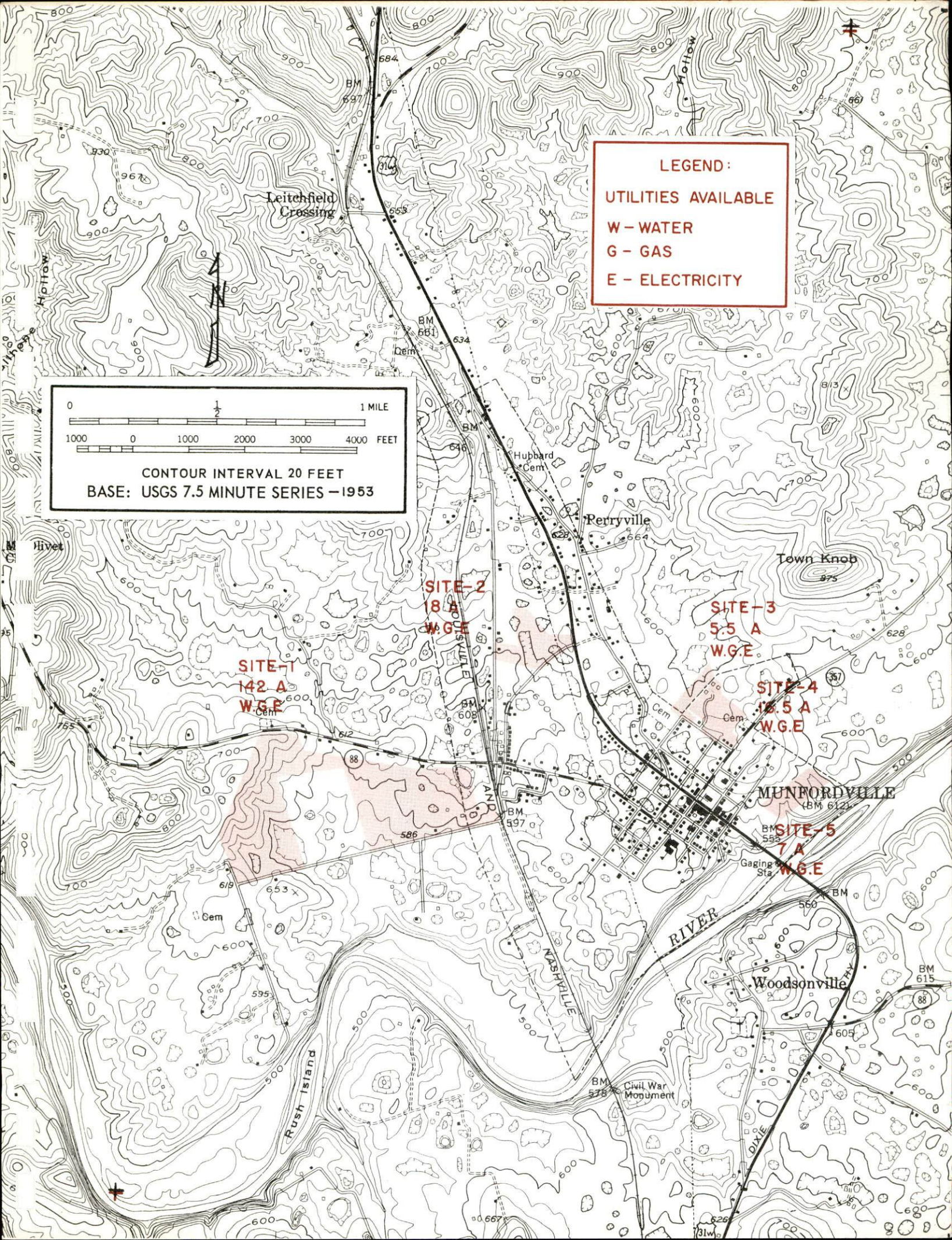
SITE-1
142 A
W.G.E.

SITE-2
18 A
W.G.E.

SITE-3
5.5 A
W.G.E.

SITE-4
12.5 A
W.G.E.

SITE-5
7 A
W.G.E.



SITE # 5: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 7 acres of level-to-gently rolling land

LOCATION: Within the city near U. S. Route 31-W

HIGHWAY ACCESS: An access road leads to nearby U. S. Route 31-W

RAILROAD: The Munfordville L & N depot is 3/4 mile distant.

WATER: Munfordville Municipal Water Company

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

SEWERAGE: None*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Munfordville, the county seat of Hart County, is governed by a mayor who is elected for 4 years and six councilmen who are elected for 2-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Munfordville may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This cannot be extended beyond the five-year period.

Business Licenses: Munfordville requires business and occupational licenses costing from \$7.50 to \$25.

Planning and Zoning

Munfordville has no Planning and Zoning Commission.

Fire Protection

The Munfordville Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 14 volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of two 500 gpm pumper-type trucks. One truck has 2,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 800 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and a 300-gallon booster tank. The other truck is equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 150 feet of 1-inch booster hose, and a 100-gallon booster tank.

* Munfordville is to acquire a new sewerage treatment plant. Construction is to begin in the near future.

The Munfordville Fire Department also provides protection to Hart County residents free of charge.

The city has a Class-8 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Munfordville Police Department is staffed by two policemen who utilize one radio-equipped cruiser.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is disposed of on an individual basis and service by a private contractor is available. This service includes weekly collections in the residential areas for \$1 per month and daily collections in the business district with negotiable rates.

Financial Information

Approximately 96.1 percent of the city general fund revenue was received from city taxes, licenses, fines, and fees. The remainder was derived from insurance premiums and park and floral hall activities.

Approximately 45.3 percent of the city expenses was expended on local government salaries. The second greatest expense was the utilities which accounted for 17.5 percent of the total expenditures.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

General Fund Fiscal year ending December 31, 1962

Cash on hand - January 1, 1962	\$ 3,629.18
Income	\$22,719.90
Total	<u>\$26,349.08</u>
Expenditures	\$23,040.75
Bonded Indebtedness	
(Water Rev. Bonds)	\$127,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated Hart County Budget, 1962-63	\$110,808
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property taxes applying to Munfordville and Hart County. Additional tax information may be found in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
MUNFORDVILLE AND HART COUNTY, 1963

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Munfordville</u>	<u>Hart County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	.75	---
School	1.70	1.70
State	.05	.05
Total	\$3.00	\$2.25

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Based on 1961 assessments
for state and county tax
levies

Munfordville - 28.2%

Hart Co. - 20.6% (Farmland)

28.2% (Residential & Commercial)

Net Assessed Value of Property subject to full local rate

Munfordville - 1962 - \$ 1,054,007.45

Hart Co. - 1961 - \$16,257,608.00

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Munfordville schools are within the Hart County School District. Within the district are seven elementary schools having a total of sixty-three rooms and three high schools having a total of forty-five rooms. Hart Memorial School and Cub Run School have gymnasiums. The current year budget is approximately \$897,000. Approximately 30 percent of the Hart County District's graduates attend college.

LeGrande School, costing \$109,000, and ten new classrooms in three different schools, costing \$131,618, have recently been completed.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER
RATIO IN MUNFORDVILLE AND HART COUNTY

<u>School</u>		<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Munfordville	1-6	460	16	28.6
Munfordville	7-12	449	21.5	20.9
Hart Memorial	1-6	351	14.5	24.2
Hart Memorial	7-12	375	20	18.7
Cub Run	1-6	199	7.5	18.5
Cub Run	7-12	227	12	18.9
Carter Dowling	1-8	264	10	26.4
Bonnieville	1-8	344	13	26.5
LeGrande	1-8	179	6	16.9
Northtown	1-8	82	3	17.7

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Munfordville is served by the Western Area Vocational School located in Bowling Green, 42 miles distant. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, Drafting, General Industrial Electricity, Machine Shop, Office Machine Repair, Practical Nursing, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, and Woodworking and Carpentry.

The trade preparatory courses listed are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: There are two institutions of higher learning located in Bowling Green, 42 miles distant. Western Kentucky State College, a four-year coeducational institution, confers B.A. and B.S. degrees. Bowling Green Business University, a coeducational institution, specializes in commerce and related courses.

Munfordville is within a 150-mile radius of 24 colleges and universities.

Health

Hospitals: The nearest hospital is located in Glasgow, Kentucky, 23 miles distant. The T. J. Samson Community Hospital has 109 beds and 24 bassinets. A 46-bed wing is to be completed in the near future. Also located in Glasgow is the District 6 Tuberculosis Hospital which contains 107 beds.

Public Health: The Hart County Health Department is located in Munfordville. It is staffed by a health officer, administrative assistant, registered nurse, clerk-typist, and two sanitarians. The current program includes: Communicable disease control, laboratory services, maternal and child health, sanitation, chronic disease control, vital statistics, and public health education.

Housing

Munfordville has a shortage of rentable property. The construction cost of the average three-bedroom brick home with full basement is \$12,000 to \$14,000.

The city has two new subdivisions.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Munfordville is served by the South Central Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc., with home offices in Glasgow, Kentucky. There are 669 subscribers who utilize a toll free exchange for all of Hart County and portions of Barren, Green, Larue, and Metcalfe Counties. Munfordville has the inward direct distance dialing system and expects outward service by early 1965.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union during the daytime only.

Postal Facilities: Munfordville has a second-class post office with eight employees. Mail is received six times daily via star route and train and dispatched three times daily via star route. The 1962 postal receipts were approximately \$15,000.

Newspapers: Munfordville is served by the Hart County News, a weekly newspaper which is published on Thursday. The current circulation is approximately 1,950. Other daily papers are received from Louisville, Glasgow, and Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Operating Hours</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WLOC	Munfordville	1,000	1150	Dawn to Dusk	Independent

Television: Television reception from Louisville and Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, is good. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

Munfordville is served by the Hart County Library which is located in Munfordville. It has approximately 6,859 volumes and the annual circulation is approximately 61,870. There are two librarians on the staff and hours open are 12:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M., three days per week. A bookmobile is also utilized.

Churches

There are five churches in Munfordville representing the following denominations: Baptist, Church of Christ, Methodist, and Presbyterian. The combined church membership totals 763 and the average percent of weekly attendance is 60.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1962</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Hart County Deposit Bank	\$5,346,176.26	\$4,781,082.32

Hotels and Motels

Cann Hotel	16 Rooms
Hart Motel	12 Units
Mansfield Tourist Home	3 Rooms
Old Hickory Court	7 Units
Ross Hill Cottages	13 Units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Lions Club

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, V.F.W., American Legion, W.O.W.

Women's: Homemakers, Woman's Club, Eastern Star, American Legion Auxiliary

Youth: Junior Conservation Club, 4-H Club, Teen-Age Club, De Molay, Rainbow Girls, FFA, FTA, FBLA, FHA

Other: Sportsman's Club

Recreation

Local: Munfordville Memorial Park has a lighted ball diamond with bleachers, picnic tables, grills, a fishing pond, horseshow ring, exhibitors building, and stock barns. An annual horseshow is held at this park.

There is one downtown movie theater.

Munfordville is bound by the Green River which provides an access to a variety of water sports.

Area: Munfordville is located near the northern entrance of Kentucky's Cave area.

In Horse Cave, eight miles distant, can be seen the Mammoth Onyx Cave. In it can be seen colorful onyx stalagmites and stalactites and native cave life.

The world renowned Mammoth Cave is only 29 miles from Munfordville. Here one can enjoy all the splendors of a cave including extremely large cave rooms, tight passageways, blind fish, white crayfish, cave crickets, salamanders, and a boat ride on the underground Echo River. Dining, lodging, and recreational facilities can also be utilized.

The Diamond Caverns, 22 miles from Munfordville, have varied cave formations and cave life.

Cumberland Lake and Dale Hollow Reservoir are within 100 miles of Munfordville.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A new elementary school costing \$109,000 has been constructed and 10 classrooms costing \$131,618 have been added to 3 schools.
2. A \$630,000 branch plant of the Louisville Bedding Company is to be erected in Munfordville. Construction has begun.

Planned:

1. Approximately \$550,000 is to be spent on water and sewer improvements. This project will include a 150,000 gpd sewerage treatment plant, a 200,000-gallon elevated water standpipe, and a new 8-inch water main extending for approximately 3,000 feet.
2. The city plans to have outward direct distance dialing by early 1965.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 2,123 farms in Hart County covering 211,834 acres, an average of 99.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Hart County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR HART COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Hart Co.	(bu)	16,907	46.0	778,957
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Hart Co.	(bu)	158	15.3	2,421
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Hart Co.	(bu)	21	26.1	550
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Hart Co.	(lbs)	3,532	1,756.7	6,204,824
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Hart Co.	(tons)	5,383	1.8	10,092
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Hart Co.	(tons)	5,138	1.3	6,726
Kentucky	(tons)	472,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Hart Co.	(tons)	6,967	1.1	8,129
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR HART COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Hart Co.	28,451
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Hart Co.	9,544
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Hart Co.	1,549
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Hart County consist of petroleum and natural gas, limestone and clay. Sands and gravels are available in limited amounts for local construction purposes, and some thin coal seams can possibly be exploited for local domestic consumption.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Petroleum has been produced in large quantities from the Le Grande, Logsdon Valley, Priceville and other pools. Production is chiefly from the "Corniferous" and "Blue sand" pays at shallow depths. For the period 1923 through 1961, more than seven million barrels of oil were produced. Until recently there had been a steady decline in production since the peak years of 1931-32 when over four million barrels were secured. New interest, spurred from the Green County play to the east, has reversed the trend in production from a low of 18,154 barrels in 1959 to 96,454 barrels in 1960. A total of 58,411 barrels were secured in 1961.

The important gas pools have been the Magnolia and Priceville. There is no reported commercial gas production at present although future drilling might uncover new reserves. The depleted pools offer potential for gas storage area.

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

Limestone: A generalized high calcium limestone belt (95% or more CaCO_3) extends north and south through the central portion of the county. This stone offers many possibilities for use in the chemical industry. The stone is also readily suitable for concrete aggregate, roadstone and agricultural lime. One quarry, mining from the St. Genevieve-Reelsville formation, is currently in operation.

Clay: Recent re-evaluation of the white kaolinitic clay deposits in the Bonnieville vicinity indicates that this material has a potential for the manufacture of high-heat duty and super duty refractories. Deformation temperature between cone 32 and 37 are reported. This is comparable or superior to the non-plastic Olive Hill flint clay of northeastern Kentucky. Quantitative data on these deposits are lacking at this time, but they are recognized as being lenticular in nature. Miscellaneous structural clay and shales of less purity are also reported to be present in the area.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stone	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gals.)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gals.)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.-troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by foot- note 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Mineral Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

Hart County has approximately 118,000 acres of forested land which comprise approximately 43 percent of the total land area.

Predominant trees of the county include: Oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum and red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	<u>Population (1)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>	<u>Personal Income (2)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>	<u>Retail Sales (3)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

According to Sales Management Magazine, per capita income was \$1,058 for Hart County during 1961, which was below the state average of \$1,412.

Retail sales for 1961 in Hart County totaled \$12,007,000.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails, with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MUNFORDVILLE, HART COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>7:00 A.M.</u>	<u>7:00 P.M.</u>
				(EST)
January	31.7	1.90	83	77
February	44.0	4.71	82	71
March	51.4	5.91	81	66
April	53.1	4.47	79	62
May	61.5	5.99	81	63
June	69.2	7.75	83	64
July	74.1	5.52	85	66
August	73.1	4.07	88	66
September	71.5	.68	86	64
October	59.2	1.97	86	65
November	47.8	3.71	82	69
December	38.6	6.13	83	75
Annual Norm	56.2	52.81		

* Station Location: Mammoth Cave Park, Kentucky

** Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record: 7:00 A.M. readings 17 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 17 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (17 yrs. of record) - 99 clear; 104 partly cloudy;
162 cloudy

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (17 yrs. of record) - 130 days

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (17 yrs. of record) - 5 days

Days with thunderstorms: (17 yrs. of record) - 49 days

Days with heavy fog: (17 yrs. of record) - 18 days

Prevailing wind: (15 yrs. of record) - South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term
means - 4,677 degree days

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

HISTORY

Hart County was formed in 1819, the 61st of the state. Taken from portions of Barren and Hardin Counties, it was named in honor of Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart, a Revolutionary War officer.

Munfordville, the county seat of Hart County, was founded in 1816 and named in honor of Richard Jones Munford, who gave the land for the town. He was the first person to represent this district in the State legislature.

The first courthouse of Hart County was erected at Munfordville in 1819. It lasted until 1893, when it was replaced by a new brick building. However, this one was destroyed by fire in 1928, along with nearly all the records. Immediately another was built at a cost of \$45,000.

The major event in the history of Hart County was the Battle of Munfordville, which took place during the Civil War on September 14-17, in 1862. It was here that a Union fort and 4,000 men, along with supplies, artillery, and ammunition, were finally captured by the Confederate General Bragg after three attempts to take the town. General Bragg reached Munfordville before Union General Buell, who was racing toward Louisville to protect it from the Confederates. Bragg, now in a position either to fight the Union forces or march into Louisville ahead of them, did neither; instead he marched away to the east, leaving Buell free passage to Louisville. Bragg's withdrawal from Munfordville and his indecision from that time till his final retreat into Tennessee, were strongly condemned by the Southern press and public.

The Old Log Inn, built in the 1820's by Thomas Munford, a brother of the founder of the town, still stands. In this old Inn, General Andrew Jackson was entertained while on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as the seventh President of the United States.

The ford across Green River at this point was known by the early settlers as the "Big Buffalo Crossing," as it was in the path used by the buffalo in the migration to the north in the summer and south in winter. It was also on one of the Indian war paths. The first railroad built connecting the North and South passes through the city, also the Lakes-to-Gulf Highways, known as U. S. 31-W.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
HART COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, September, 1962	Hart County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	841	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	35	4.1	30,014	6.3
Contract Construction	58	6.8	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	292	34.7	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	46	5.4	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	20	2.3	10,773	2.2
Clothing, tex. & leather	186	22.1	27,364	5.8
Lumber & furniture	24	2.8	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	16	1.9	11,072	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	---	15,366	3.2
Stone, clay & glass	0	---	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	---	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	---	55,413	11.7
Other	0	---	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	48	5.7	34,127	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	312	37.0	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	29	3.4	21,708	4.6
Services	63	7.4	40,010	8.5
Other	4	.4	2,133	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
HART COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hart County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	7,243	6,876	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	5,067	4,893	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,734	1,103	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	3,734	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,518	986	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,176	593	440,020	208,384
Government workers	310	170	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,974	149	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	58	74	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	216	117	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,333	3,790	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	8	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	322	427	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	1,003	3,363	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	480	2,767	91,626	539,838
65 and over	523	596	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3,518	986	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	139	111	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,685	47	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	196	56	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	65	140	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	122	96	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	335	12	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	349	104	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	5	155	1,123	25,183
Service workers	93	208	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	343	33	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	153	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	33	20	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized, the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

State tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

**MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN**

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
Business Taxes	1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations. 2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows: Bank Deposits 100% 1/10 of 1¢ per \$100 Stocks & Bonds 100% 25¢ per \$100 Accounts Receivable 85% 25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.